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Italians Beat Strong Austrian Offensive Storm of Protest in U.S. Over Fuel Order

NATIONALIZATION CURE FOR WARILS OF CANADA

Saskatchewan's Deputy Minister Urges Govern- ment Control of Princi- pal Public Utilities of Dominion.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Representatives of
organized labor, now in Ottawa, spent
the day in discussion of the labor
situation as outlined to them by mem-
bers of the government yesterday. The
labor men have been put into posses-
sion of the facts and invited to make
suggestions as to the solution of the
problem. It was expected that they
would again meet the war cabinet
today, but this course was found to be
impracticable. In all probability, however,
they will meet the war cabinet again
tomorrow afternoon and the situation
will then be further discussed.

Suggestions as to the best means
for dealing with the labor shortage in
the Dominion, so as to obtain a
maximum of food production during the
coming year, were furnished to the
delegates at the farm labor conference,
over which Hon. T. A. Cresser, minister
of agriculture, presided, in the
Chateau Laurier, this morning. Mr. T. H. Auld, of Saskatchewan,
deputy minister of agriculture, presided
at some length with the situation in
the prairie provinces, and Dr. J. D. Maclean
of British Columbia fielded conditions
of the coast. Mr. Auld suggested
among other things, the nationalization
of coal mines, packing plants, storage
houses, and possibly railways. At the
conclusion of the morning sitting, a
committee consisting of Mr. T. H. Auld,
convenor, and C. F. Bailey, H. M. Terry
and Dean Howe was appointed to con-
sider suggestions and report to the
conference.

Situation in the West.
Dr. Maclean said that the Province
of British Columbia had four
principal industries—mining, lumber-
ing, fishing and farming. The coal
mining situation was similar to that
in Nova Scotia, where a serious
scarcity of skilled labor, many of
the metal mines, which were also
short of men, were producing a
shortage of coal. The lumbering
industry in British Columbia was not
suffering to any great extent from
labor shortage, and as far as farming
was concerned, the chief need
appeared to be in the fruit districts.
Altho women and school children
were used last year, the crop would
not all have been saved had it not
been for the exceptionally long season.

The shortage of labor in connection
with farms was so great, said
the speaker, that the government had
been memorialized to allow indentured
Chinese laborers to come to the
prairie provinces. However, grave
objections to allowing the entry
of this race of men. The industrial
population of British Columbia was
largely opposed to their admission,
and Anglo-Saxons on the coast were
fighting against their importation.

Machinery. The deputy minister
of agriculture, Saskatchewan, was of
the opinion that, by judicious use of
traction machinery, the acreage under
cultivation in the west could be in-
creased. Proper organization of the
equipment now available would stimu-
late this work, and new machinery
might be imported. In this con-
nection, he advocated a moderation
of the tariff on farm machinery and
the removal of the war on this
class of commodity. The government
should see that manufacturers of
farm machinery were supplied with
sufficient steel.

Mr. Auld advocated government
supervision over the sale of gasoline,
too much of which was being wasted
in non-productive purposes. He also
advised, in view of the fact the 1917
wheat crop had nearly all been mar-
keted, the government should lose no
time in fixing the price for the 1918
crop, and said that efforts for great-
er production should be handled by
the federal and provincial depart-
ments of agriculture and not by the
food controller, who had his own par-
ticular province to control.

Live Stock Situation.
Dealing with the live stock situa-
tion in the west, Mr. Auld said that
there were immense areas in north-
west Saskatchewan, Alberta and Mani-
toba in which the production of live
stock could be increased. This could
be done without encroaching on the
grain territory. He suggested the
nationalization of a portion of the
Indian reserve land in Saskatchewan for
live stock. The production of sheep
in the prairie provinces should be great-
ly increased. He thought that the
elimination of cirques and fall fairs
during the period of the war was a
matter worthy of consideration by the
conference.

Mr. Auld closed by suggesting that
the situation in Canada might be im-
proved by the nationalization of coal
mines, packing plants, storage houses,
and possibly railways.

COON SKIN COATS.

The largest and best assorted dis-
play of Coon Skin Coats in Toronto—
regular \$150 value for \$120. And as
the reductions run, growing more at-
tractive as the price advance in the
more expensive coats. Dineen's, 140
Yonge street.

TWENTY CENTS A POUND FOR HOGS ON THE HOOF

Record Made in Toronto Yes-
terday, With Cattle Prices
Away Up.
For the first time in the history
of Canada live hogs sold
yesterday on the Union Stock
Yards at \$20 per cwt. weighed
off cars, a figure unapproached
on any other market on the
continent, with the possible ex-
ception of Montreal. A load of
butcher steers and helters
brought \$13.50 per cwt., the
highest price ever paid for but-
cher cattle on the Toronto mar-
ket, outside of prize show stock.

CITY POOL ROOMS USING UP ENERGY

Electricity Consumed That
Could Be Employed to
Better Purpose.

OPINION CRYSTALIZED.

Many Such Places Positively
Fetted Thru Excessive
Heat Use.

Opinion has apparently crystallized
in certain quarters that in view of
the present serious nature of the
light and fuel situation, such insti-
tutions as the poolrooms, both alien
and Canadian, could be easily dis-
pensd with until the coal and the
hydro-electric situations become im-
proved.

Touching upon the question of the
alien poolrooms it was pointed out
to a reporter that the foreigner who
refuses to in any way fight for his
own country, or this country, and is
legally exempt here from any such
obligations, enjoys a number of priv-
ileges which should be accorded only
to British subjects, poolroom activi-
ties being among these. The thorough
British-Canadian poolroom proprie-
tors are but exercising the privileges
accorded to all bona fide British sub-
jects, and even these should be sub-
jected to certain restrictions, it is
claimed.

Use Much Energy.
One man, in the course of an in-
terview, pointed out that the pool-
rooms use up coal and power which
could well be diverted to more neces-
sary purposes. He said that all else
could be used by hundreds of house-
holders who are in great need.

"Look at it this way," he said,
"Here you have a poolroom that
runs with a number of descriptions. I
read of the case of a woman with
five children and practically no coal
in the house. Think of it! And
here are poolrooms so absolutely
fetted with heat that it is positively
unhealthy to be in them."

General Manager Couzens of the
hydro-electric stated that so far as
he was aware the lights over one
poolroom table would be 800 watts,
or a little less than one-half horse
power. That is to say all these lights
full on would use that much power.
Six such tables would use up, per-
haps, three horse power. One pool-
room might use up four horse power
in one night; the much would depend
upon the number of lights used and
the manner of their use.
In the meantime, it is learned that,
pending further inquiry, Alder-
man Frank M. Johnston's motion that
civic licenses be in future granted to
only British-born or naturalized sub-
jects, the board of control has ad-
vised council to instruct officials to
grant licenses to only naturalized
Britishers.

NONE BUT BRITISH MAY TAKE UP LAND

New Regulations Regarding Northern
Ontario Contain Several Dis-
trict Clauses.

New regulations governing land
settlements in northern Ontario have
been issued by the department of
lands, forests and mines, at the par-
liament buildings which makes it nec-
essary that all settlers in future be
British subjects. This particular
clause is apparently aimed at alien
enemies residing in Ontario. It is also
pointed out that settlers must take
an affidavit to obey all the laws and
regulations of the province and this
includes the famous regulation 47 and
it so happens that there are many
French Canadians who are taking
land in this new country. As long
as the war lasts no person who is of
military age will be allowed to take
land unless a certificate is produced
showing that the applicant is either
unfit for military service, has been re-
jected or exempted. Any person found
guilty of making a false affidavit or
concealing the applicant is either
who does not live up to the regula-
tions will be compelled to forfeit his
land and any money he has paid in
improvements, without compensation.

URGES THAT QUEBEC LEAVE FEDERATION

Provincial House Scene of De-
bate on Motion Propos-
ing Secession.

ALTERNATE PROPOSAL

Opposition Leader Wants
Move Made to Repeal
Military Service Act.

Quebec, Jan. 17.—The debate on the
motion of J. N. Francoeur, deputy for
Lotbiniere, dealing with the conditional
secession of Quebec from the confed-
eration of Canadian provinces, was
opened this afternoon. The motion is
as follows:
"This house is of the opinion that the
Province of Quebec would be dis-
posed to accept the breaking of the
confederation pact of 1867, if, in the
opinion of the other provinces, it is
believed that the said province is an
obstacle to the union, progress and
development of Canada."

It was rumored around the parlia-
ment buildings that Arthur Sauve,
chief of the Conservative opposition
in the legislature, would introduce an
amendment to the Francoeur motion,
urging the house to apply to the im-
perial government for redress of any
injustice the Province of Quebec may
behave it has suffered at the hands of
the other members of the confedera-
tion or public bodies. Such an
amendment, it was argued in some
quarters, would bring about an equality
of the situation by a royal commis-
sion.

Mr. Francoeur said that he was not
actuated in proposing his motion by
the defeat of his party at the recent
general elections. He trusted that he
would be credited with higher motives
and a higher notion of his responsibility.
Had the Liberal party come out
victorious in that struggle he would
have acted as he was now doing. The
present motion was a protest against
the injurious campaign of falsehoods
and calumnies of which the election
was the result.

Arthur Sauve, leader of the oppo-
sition, said that the secession of Que-
bec would result in the absorption of
the French-Canadian minority in the
other provinces. He declared that all
the racial disputes in Canada since
confederation had grown out of the
school question in the English-pro-
vince. The rights guaranteed to Que-
bec by the constitution had never been
attacked.

Separation, he said, was against
the national interest of the French-
Canadian and against their economic
interests as well.
Mr. Sauve declared that if the prime
minister was convinced that the
Treaty of Commerce and War-time
Electors Act were aimed at the
Province of Quebec the proper course
for him to follow would be to re-
quest the King to repeal the statute
instead of allowing the discussion of
a motion, which could do no more
than mislead the people of the prov-
ince and diminish the authority of
the federal government in Canada,
and abroad. He had prepared such
an amendment and took it to the
prime minister, who had refused to
accept it.

MERCHANTS WILL APPLY FOR EARLY-CLOSING LAW

Universal Feeling Among English-
Speaking Storekeepers That They
Should Close at Seven.

The Retail Merchants' Association
will apply at the next meeting of the
city council for the enactment of a
bylaw calling for early closing of
stores. Under the provincial statu-
tes the council has the right to
enact such a bylaw without a peti-
tion, but if there is a petition signed
by 75 per cent. of those affected the
council has no alternative but to pass
the bylaw. This statement was made
yesterday by W. C. Miller, secretary
of the Retail Merchants' Association,
who added that the English-speaking
storekeepers that all stores should
close now at seven p.m.
"This feeling was evident at the
butchers' meeting on Tuesday and at
another meeting last Friday," he said.
"I am glad The World has taken up
the matter and your editorial this
morning on the subject has been re-
sponded to by the members of the
association. Already some of the
storekeepers are taking the matter
into their own hands and closing at
seven o'clock."

WOULD ADMIT ORIENTALS.

Victoria, Jan. 17.—By a vote of 32
to 5 the members of the 28th annual
meeting of the British Columbia Fruit
Association today went on record as
favoring the introduction of oriental
labor into Canada during the war and
for such time thereafter as may be
deemed proper. Such labor would
be under strict supervision and for
agricultural purposes only.

DRASTIC ORDER TO SAVE COAL PUT IN FORCE

Fuel Administrator Garfield
Promulgates Decree to
Stop Industries.

U. S. SENATE PROTESTS

Wants Delay of Five Days in
Enforcement—Country
Objects.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Fuel Admin-
istrator Garfield's drastic order re-
stricting the use of fuel, effective at
midnight tonight, was promulgated
shortly before 8 o'clock, within a few
minutes after the senate had adopted a
resolution asking that the order be
postponed for five days.
The official vote of the senate was
60 to 19.

Virtually no substantial changes
were made in the order, the some
war industries specially designated will
be exempted from the provision closing
manufacturing plants for five days,
beginning tomorrow, and for the Mon-
day holidays during the next two
weeks.

The resolution adopted by the senate
reads as follows:
"Resolved that the fuel adminis-
trator of the United States be and he
is hereby requested to delay for five days
the order suspending the operation of
industrial plants in portions of the
United States in order that protests
may be heard, investigation made and
information obtained."

PROTEST COAL ORDER.

New York, Jan. 17.—A protest
against the coal order was wired to
President Wilson late today by the
National Association of Manufacturers.
Declaring that the order carried "pos-
sibilities for appalling disaster to our
country," and that additions to the
burden already being carried by the
country's industries "will inevitably
result in the breakdown of the
Co-operation Urged.

J. P. Morgan & Company, in a
statement issued today, said of the coal
order: "The administration, with all
the facts before it has decided that
this is the best way of meeting the
situation which was really becoming a
serious menace to all the work of the
country and therefore to the successful
carrying on of the war. The only right
course, therefore, is for all the people
to co-operate to the extent of their
ability to make this measure effective."

BENDORF IN GERMANY Bombed by British Aircraft

London, Jan. 17.—The official com-
munication dealing with aviation was
issued this evening. In spite of very
bad weather Wednesday night, bombs
were dropped on large sidings at
Bendorf, thirty miles southeast of
Metz, and on the railway south of
Metz. All our machines returned.

TEN DAYS' BATTLE ENDS IN BOLSHEVIK VICTORY

Government Forces Disarm Cosacks
and Seize Irkutsk, in Eastern
Siberia.

Petrograd, Tuesday, Jan. 15.—The
Bolshevik forces have seized Irkutsk,
eastern Siberia, after a 10 days' battle.
All the Cosacks and military con-
sultants were disarmed, the authority
of the workers' and soldiers' govern-
ment proclaimed. Orenburg, capital of
the Siberian province of that name,
also has been occupied by the Bolshe-
viks.

The edict of the Siberian republic
of Omsk prohibiting the export of food
to Russia until the constituent assem-
bly is called to order became effective
Dec. 23.

CANADA'S TRADE INCREASE FOR PAST YEAR \$300,000,000

Exports for 1917 Were Hundreds of Millions in
Excess of Those of Previous Year.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—For the nine
months of the fiscal year ending De-
cember 31 the total trade of the Do-
minion aggregated \$2,969,400,971, as
compared with \$1,700,357,790 for the
same period last year. For December
alone it was to the value of \$213,
305,664, as against \$201,192,194 for
December, 1916.

Exports from the Dominion for the
nine months' period included domestic
products to the value of \$1,257,684,
900. Domestic exports for the same
period last year were to the value
of \$851,629,418. These figures are
exclusive of coin and bullion.

EXEMPT INDUSTRIES ENGAGED IN IMPERATIVE WAR WORK

Supplementary Statement Issued With Fuel Order
Also Exempts All Shipyards.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The order as signed and sent out tonight to
state fuel administrators for enforcement contained but few changes
from the form of an abstract given out by the fuel-administration last
night. Nor did it clear up to any great extent the confusion resulting
from lack of detailed legislation.
A supplementary statement issued with the order embraced a list
of industries engaged in imperative war work which will be exempted
from the order's enforcement. It includes shipyards engaged in naval
work, a few plants turning out products needed immediately by the
army and navy, and portions of plants producing tubing.
Altho no formal announcement was made, the shipping board has
been assured that all shipyards will be exempted.
Ships' bunkers, under the closing order, are put in a preferential
class along with house users, public utilities and other consumers on
whose coal uses there are put no restrictions.

AUSTRIANS ARE DEFEATED WITH HEAVY CASUALTIES

Sanguinary Repulse of Enemy Attack on Lower Piave
Near Venice—Italians Capture Prisoners,
Guns and Material.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Jan. 17.—The enemy has re-
ceived another bloody repulse on the lower Piave in the sector nearest
Venice. Here his attack was thrown back after four hours of desperate
fighting. The enemy suffered heavy losses, the ground being strewn with
his dead.
The Italians captured 150 prisoners and a large quantity of guns and
war material.

TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS ARE LOST WITH ALL HANDS

Warships Ran Ashore on Scotch Coast in Violent
Gale and Heavy Snowstorm and
Became Total Wrecks.

London, Jan. 17.—The British admiralty announce the loss of two
torpedo boat destroyers in a violent gale and a heavy snow storm last night.
The vessels ran ashore on the Scotch coast, and were totally wrecked
and all hands on-board were lost, except one man.

KERENSKY'S FLIGHT ENDS IN SWEDEN

Visited General Kaledines at
Novo Tcherkask, But Was
Not Received.

Petrograd, Tuesday, Jan. 15.—The
Vecherina Vremya, which resumed
publication this afternoon for the first
time since the Bolshevik revolution,
says Alexander P. Kerensky is now
in Sweden. The newspaper asserts
that Kerensky fled to Novo Tcher-
kask, Gen. Kaledines' capital in the
Don Cosack region, after the defeat
of the Kerensky forces at Gatchina,
arriving there early in December.

Kerensky, according to the paper,
sought an interview with Kaledines,
but the helman of the Don Cosacks
declined to meet him, saying he was
"too busy" to see the once most popu-
lar man in Russia. Kerensky, dis-
gusted, then fled to Finland, pre-
viously having spent the night in
Gen. Rodzianko's house at Novo
Tcherkask. Later he made his way
into Sweden.

WHY GARFIELD ISSUED PLANT CLOSING ORDER

It is urged that coal sup-
plies be rushed to American
ports to fill the bunkers of
ships laden with tens of thou-
sands of tons of supplies vitally
necessary to the allies and their
forces.
Manufacturing plants were
burning up most of the coal
available and their output was
congesting the railways so
badly that coal could not be
moved to the coast, therefore
the order was issued to limit
output, cut down coal consump-
tion and make possible the
free movement of coal supplies
by transportation companies.

BERLIN ISSUES GLOWING STORY

But Britain Officially An-
nounces That There is
No Truth in It.

Berlin, via London, Jan. 17.—(British
Admiralty, per Wireless Press).—
The following official communication
was issued today:
"On the night of Monday-Tuesday
light German naval forces undertook
a raid thru the southern part of the
North Sea. They encountered neither
enemy warships nor mercantile ves-
sels, tho they advanced to the north
of the mouth of the Thames, close
to the English coast, where they sub-
jected important port establishments,
from close ranges and under good
conditions of visibility, to an effective
artillery fire, more than 300 shots be-
ing discharged."

London, Jan. 17.—The British Ad-
miralty this evening commented as
follows concerning the official com-
munication of the German Admiralty
dealing with the naval attack on Eng-
lish east coast towns:
"With reference to the glowing
reference of the Germans to the oper-
ations of their light naval forces the
night of Monday, the actual facts are
as follows: The Town of Yarmouth,
situated nearly one hundred miles
north of the mouth of the Thames, was
subjected to a bombardment from the
sea in pitch dark. It lasted about five
minutes, when the enemy craft with-
drew. It resulted in the death of four
persons and the wounding of eight
others.

Storm of Protest Floods U.S. House—Half-Baked and Hastily Considered— Senate Voices Disapproval --People Not Taken Into Confidence.

By David Laurence.
(Copyright, 1918, by New York Even-
ing Post Company).

Washington, Jan. 17.—Seldom in the
history of the national capital has
there been such a day as this. Seldom
has an act of the government met
with such universal condemnation as
the fuel administration's order for a
coalesced week and a series of workless
Mondays. Never before, indeed, have
so many friends and political support-
ers of President Wilson been so as-
tounded and incensed as they were to-
day by the attack without warning
on the industry of the nation. Men of
all parties, men of the highest patrio-
tism, were unanimous in their privately
expressed conviction that the adminis-
tration had committed a grievous
blunder, and only their unbounded
confidence in President Wilson led
them to believe that, within the next
24 hours he would either bring about a
postponement of the operation of the
order or such modifications as would
distribute the burden with the mini-
mum of dislocation to American busi-
ness.

Who was responsible for the order,
who sponsored it and approved it, did
the president give it careful consid-
eration, why wasn't the country given
at least a few days to prepare for the
blow, is the step absolutely necessary
and could it have been accomplished
in any other way? Senators and rep-
resentatives were indignantly asking
such questions today, and up at the
executive end of the avenue no one
would say a word.

Flooded With Telegrams.

The whole house was flooded with
telegrams, and Dr. Harry A. Garfield
was in conference all forenoon with his
staff at the fuel administration build-
ing, but the rumblings that were heard
and the circumstances under which
the order was issued led to only one
conclusion—that it was half-baked and
hastily considered, that it was the re-
sult of an unwillingness or a lack of
moral courage to distinguish between
essential and non-essential industry.
The advice and counsel of those lead-
ers in American business who could
have foretold the economic conse-
quences of the move and devised a
more gradual diminution of the use of
fuel was not sought. Everybody for

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 6).

A Pot-and-Kettle Tune.



Lion Stoot: "Ye're leadin' a life o'
sin, wir' ye're kirk notices mixt up w'
braw palces o' whisky advertisin'! Th'
pols are after ye, John.
Th' Lan'mark: "Don't yuh lektur me
on Likker, Ada, mister. Th' Globe wuz
brot up on a black bottle, an' got mos' o'
its money out'n sellin' booz in St. John's
Ward.
Stoot: "Ye mair be ashamed o' th'
double life ye're leadin'. John; an'
Maister Role an' Maister Hearst an' th'
Preacher'll hae ye up before th' elders o'
th' kirk fur tryin' til pit a toroedo under
th' fane o' Canada's Moral Gibraltar.
Th' Lan'mark: "Bah, mister! Th' only
way to sive this kentry from bein' royn
by Union government is by printin' lots
o' likker ads. Th' peopl's sick o' bein'
fo' kaster lie by Th' Globe, an' they got
to have likker so as to swaller it down.
An' this is th' las' chancet to lay in a
supply. Fill in th' blank and mail cash
with order. Booz'll be booz after this
krewl war is over, an' all Th' Gods do
is to help those who want th' toady in
gettin' them.
Stoot: "Auld Nick'll hae ye, John!"